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MINOR NOTICES

Sociological Papers. Volume II., 1905. By Francis Galton, P. Geddes, M. E. Sadler, E. Westermarck, H. Höffding, J. H. Bridges, and J. S. Stuart-Glennie. (Published for the Sociological Society, London, Macmillan and Company, 1906, pp. xiii, 312.) This volume comprises the papers read before the English Sociological Society, and the discussions thereon, during its meetings from October, 1904, to June, 1905. The Sociological Society takes all knowledge as its field, and the seven papers in this volume naturally cover a variety of subjects. The paper by Dr. J. H. Bridges on "Some Guiding Principles in the Philosophy of History" is of interest to historical students. Dr. Bridges argues (p. 203) "that there is room for a new speciality in the study of history, which is to bring the specialities together, and range them, so far as this can be done, in a continuance sequence." Every student of the philosophy of history must have some theory as the basis of his philosophy, and Dr. Bridges finds the unity of history in the gradual disappearance of the theocratic or religious elements of government. This position is very properly criticized as being too narrow; in the discussion of the paper Mr. G. M. Trevelyan asserts that if any agreement could be reached upon a philosophy of history, it would have to be much more all-embracing than the consideration of a single set of phenomena like the alleged decline of the theocratic element in government. The discussion of this subject is stimulating.

Mr. J. S. Stuart-Glennie upholds a curious theory by which he maintains that similar historical events recur every five hundred years; by means of this theory he confidently and definitely predicts future occurrences. Throughout the papers in this volume one is impressed with the predominant influence of Comte among the sociologists. Some of the papers are couched in such language as to render their meaning very obscure; it may almost be said that the sociologists have developed a complete technical terminology before they have defined the proper scope of their science.

Proceedings of the American Political Science Association, at its second annual meeting held at Baltimore, Md., December 26 to 29, 1905. (Lancaster, Pa., Wickersham Press, 1906, pp. 232.) Most of the subjects discussed in this volume are of present political interest; the papers upon negro suffrage in the South and upon municipal ownership of natural monopolies are of great value to one who takes an interest in problems of the present day. The only paper of a definitely historical character is that of Miss Mary L. Hinsdale entitled "The Cabinet and Congress: an Historical Inquiry"; this paper contains a careful discussion of the relations between the legislative and executive branches of the federal government, and of the attempts to give Cabinet members seats in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Professor Schaper's report on instruction in political science is of

great interest to teachers both of political science and of history. From the results of examinations given in a number of representative universities Professor Schaper shows conclusively that the average college student is grossly ignorant of the essential features of the American government. Students ignorant of the principles of American government are incapable of getting proper results from college work in American history. Every teacher of historical subjects will agree with Professor Schaper's conclusion (p. 227) that "every candidate for a college degree [should] be required to have attained a certain proficiency in American Government and American History." During the last ten years the colleges and universities have made much progress in the scientific instruction in political science, but little has yet been done in the secondary schools. It is almost a platitude to say that students should be taught the duties of American citizenship, but few realize how little is being done in this direction.

De l'Esprit du Gouvernement Démocratique: Essai de Science Politique. Par Adolphe Prins. (Bruxelles, Misch et Thron, 1905, pp. ix, 294.) This is the second volume of the *Études Sociales* of the Institut de Sociologie (Institut Solvay) of Brussels. M. Prins is a pronounced critic of modern democratic institutions; he rejects the theoretical principles of Rousseau, upon which he finds modern democracy to be based. Rousseau's fundamental idea was that of the sovereignty of the people, and he found the popular will to be expressed by the vote of a numerical majority. Universal suffrage has been the one remedy which liberal statesmen have sought to apply to all political ills. In the opinion of the author universal suffrage and government by a majority have proved to be failures. The majority does not represent all the interests of society, and the tyranny of numbers must be prevented by checks and balances in the organized government. To him a government is democratic only when it represents the numerous social groups of which the state is composed; representation of interests must be substituted for the representation of members. He finds much of good in the estates, orders, and guilds of medieval states and cities; his ideal is the solidarity of interests which Gneist thought to be the essential feature of the English government before the reform measures of the nineteenth century. The state is only a series of groups or associations, each of which has its passions and its opinions; society is not homogeneous, and universal suffrage does not secure unity of opinion. There is no stability in national political life because the permanent interests of the various social groups are not represented therein.

As a remedy for existing evils our author proposes a greater decentralization of local government, and representation in national parliaments based upon relative worth and education of the various social classes. He speaks approvingly of the three-class electoral system of Prussia, and of proportional representation, but his programme would require a much more extensive reform of representative institutions.

The principle of the political equality of individuals has failed in practice and must be abandoned altogether. For Belgium he proposes the division of the country into (1) agricultural districts, (2) small cities, and (3) large cities. Within each of these areas the several classes should choose separate representatives. In the agricultural communities, for example, the proprietors should form one electoral college, the laborers another, each choosing a representative.

The proposal is an ingenious one, but many students of political science will not agree that modern democracy has proved a failure. Few will concede that democratic institutions have failed in the United States. The instability of parliamentary government on the continent of Europe may well be attributed to the brief experience of the people in popular government. M. Prins, when he compares the success of England with the failure of continental countries, fails to see that the comparison is hardly a fair one. Although one may dissent from the author's general thesis, it must be said that he has written a thoughtful and instructive criticism of modern political conditions.

Notes on the History and Political Institutions of the Old World. By Edward Preissig, Ph.D. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906, pp. ix, 719.) This book grew out of a set of student's notes, compiled for an examination, and professes to offer in a single volume an epitome of the two subjects named in the title. Student's notes are likely not to be of great value except to the person who has taken them. Dr. Preissig's book bears marks of its origin in the lack of proportion with which it is constructed, and in the omission of many important subjects. In such a work it would be difficult to justify the omission of any reference to the revolutions of 1848 in the Austrian dominions, and to the Austro-Hungarian government. Practically no mention is made of what is perhaps the most important development of European history in the nineteenth century—the gradual dismemberment of Turkey in Europe.

Dr. Preissig's volume is professedly based upon secondary works in English, and makes no pretense to originality. The compiler sometimes contributes additional bits of information, as, for instance, the statement that the French army invaded Germany in 1870 (p. 616). Threshing as it does over fields already covered by many excellent works, such a book as this should find its justification in clearness of presentation, yet in this respect it can hardly be called a success. Though it contains much information, which is usually accurate, it will not supply the place of the works from which it is compiled, and will be of little use to the student or to the advanced scholar to whom its preface refers. The language is often so confused as to be almost unintelligible, and many errors appear which should have been detected in a careful reading of the manuscript or of the proof.

The Silver Age of the Greek World. By John Pentland Mahaffy, Sometime Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin.

(Chicago, The University of Chicago Press; London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1906, pp. vii, 482.) The preface begins as follows: "This book is intended to replace my *Greek World under Roman Sway*, now out of print, in a maturer and better form, and with much new material superadded." Chapter III., "Hellenism in Upper Egypt", pp. 40-58, is entirely new, and is based on the remarkable finds of papyri at Oxyrhynchus and in the Fayyum during the last fifteen years, in the publication of which Professor Mahaffy took such an honorable part, and with which the names of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt are so gratefully associated by scholars. Other new pages are 142-143, based on Theodore Reinach's monograph, *Mithradates Eupator*; 288-294, based on or due to the Oxyrhynchus papyri and Bevan's *House of Seleucus*; and 401-402, based on or called forth by Dill's *Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius*. Otherwise the book is much the same as in its earlier form (1890). A few sentences have been inserted at p. 70, attempting, unsuccessfully, to defend the assignment of the Pseudo-Callisthenic *Life of Alexander* to a period immediately following the death of Alexander. A brief note has been added here, or suppressed there; a sentence added to the text here, or removed from it there; a phrase or single word changed here and there. Pompeii, for instance, is now "gay and charming" (p. 248), instead of "gay and lively", where the earlier epithet seems, on the whole, better. Heberdey's name has been added (p. 266) to the list of explorers of Asia Minor, etc., etc.

But the general character of the book remains the same in 1906 as it was in 1890. We were grateful for it then, and we are grateful for it now, in spite of its journalistic tone, its parade of independence, its bold raps at great fames and the consensus of scholarly opinion, and its persistence, increased if anything, in drawing the deadly modern parallel. "Parallels in our own day and the British Empire start up unbidden, however angrily the pedant may threaten us, however loftily he may warn us against illustrating a remote age of civilisation by the clear analogies of modern life." Still, one does tire of having ancient Egypt illustrated by modern Ireland, and one refuses to believe that "the curiosity of Roman tourists, who were both wealthy and ignorant, and who crowded into Greece and Asia Minor, gave the same peculiar scope to enterprising cicerones that the influx of Americans to Europe has given in our day". We were not asked to believe this in the earlier edition.

However, one can pardon much after enjoying such a chapter as "The Hellenism of Cicero and His Friends", or such pictures of Greece under the early emperors as are drawn for us with the aid of Dio Chrysostomus. And, after all, it is the only book of its kind. Nowhere else can one get a connected survey of what the Greeks were doing and thinking and saying under the dominance of that empire whose social life has been depicted in such a scholarly and yet fascinating manner by Professor Dill. And when we contrast the paucity of evidence at

the command of Professor Mahaffy with the overflowing wealth of that with which Professor Dill operates, our debt to the Hellenist seems all the greater.

B. PERRIN.

Le Fonti ed I Tempi dello Incendio Neroniano. Per Attilio Profumo. (Rome, Forzani e C., 1905, pp. x, 748.) In this ponderous volume the author discusses the sources of our knowledge of the great fire of 64 A. D., the persecution of the Christians, and everything in the circumstances of the period that might have any possible bearing upon that disaster. The results at which he believes that he has arrived are briefly these: The sources fall into four classes, *fonti derivate indirette*, Eusebius, Eutropius, Aurelius Victor, Sulpicius Severus, and Orosius; *fonti derivate prossime*, Dio Cassius; *fonti derivate proximiori*, Suetonius and Tacitus; and *fonti prime*, Fabius Rusticus, Cluvius Rufus, and the elder Pliny. The authority of the last two is paramount, and their evidence, as well as that of the others except Tacitus, points definitely to Nero as the culprit. His reason for setting fire to the city was that he might have an opportunity to rebuild a large part of it and to carry out his idea of developing the Rome of the Republic into a new Neropolis. The fire occurred in July, 64, and during the few months following the popular outcry against the emperor as the author of the disaster became so vigorous that he felt it necessary to divert the attention of the populace. This he did by arousing such feeling, "abolendo rumori", as resulted in the persecution of 65. That the Christians had nothing to do with the fire itself is shown by the fact that at no time were any legal proceedings instituted against them on that ground. The court version was that the fire was accidental, and this is the alternative explanation offered by Tacitus in his famous narrative. While all other allusions in Tacitus show that he shared the universal belief in Nero's guilt, he felt obliged to admit the official version as a possibility on account of his intimacy with Nerva and the court of Trajan.

The author's method is exhaustive and minute in the extreme, embracing lengthy discussions of many topics by no means germane to the subject, but there is some good work in the book, and the evidence in support of his various theses has been unquestionably marshalled as never before. In the nature of the case, however, certainty will never be reached, for men will never agree entirely in their estimate of the value of Tacitus's statements.

The style is prolix and involved, and the page is disfigured by innumerable parentheses, quotation-marks, points of exclamation and interrogation, italics, and heavy-faced type. The book would be infinitely more useful and valuable if it were one-quarter of its present size.

S. B. P.

An Introduction to the English Historians. By Charles A. Beard, Ph.D., Lecturer in History and Political Science, Columbia University.

(New York, The Macmillan Company, 1906, pp. xi, 669.) In this book Mr. Beard tries to solve a problem very real to teachers of large history classes—the twofold problem of introducing each member of the class “to a number of great authorities on special periods and topics” at the same time, and of securing a critical examination of the material in the class-room. His work differs from the well-known source-books in that it consists of excerpts from the secondary sources only: *e. g.*, Maitland, Freeman, and Stubbs. Thirty-six authors are represented and a larger number of works. The difficulty of making a wise selection from abundant materials is recognized and fairly met. Each chapter is prefaced by a brief explanatory statement concerning the citation, which is divided into sections with topical headings. These form a brief, clear analysis. It must be a dull or negligent student who, with these aids, cannot see the bearing of the passage on the topics under discussion. A short bibliographical note concludes each chapter, and an index at the end of the volume gives easy access to the material. When the treatment of the subject by a well-known authority is specially open to criticism, the fact is stated and comparison with other writers recommended; for example, Professor Freeman’s treatment of the Anglo-Saxon royal council, or Witan, as compared with Mr. Chadwick’s in his *Anglo-Saxon Institutions*; or Dr. McKechnie’s careful commentary on the true nature of Magna Carta, and the mass of tradition which grew up about it from re-reading the charter “in the light of the interests of succeeding ages”. Probably no one will criticize the author for devoting half his space to the last three centuries. The present tendency seems to be to emphasize modern history. A glance at the table of contents suggests an interesting book, which is confirmed by a more careful examination. For example, part III., “Mediaeval Institutions”, deals with “The Growth of an English Manor” (Maitland), “The Mediæval Gilds” (Ashley), “Town Life in the Middle Ages” (Green), “The Church in the Middle Ages” (Stubbs), and “John Wycliffe and the Church” (Trevelyan).

A collection of this kind is open to two serious objections: (1) the subject-matter is in a sense “predigested”, and the student fails to get the discipline which comes from finding the material and analyzing it for himself; (2) the personality of the authors becomes blurred. The book seems to be the work of one man, not of thirty-six. There is a value in handling the original work, a temptation to go beyond the immediate assignment and to become intimate with the author. This is not likely to result from reading a collection of excerpts. To meet this danger, Mr. Beard would require the student to supplement the readings by independent critical work in the library. This plan, if faithfully adhered to, will almost certainly give the students, as a class, a deeper insight into history than they would secure otherwise.

C. T. WYCKOFF.

Registres du Conseil de Genève. Publiés par la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève. Tome II., 1461-1477 (Volumes 5-7). (Geneva, H. Kündig, 1906, pp. ix, 571.) This bulky volume suggests the amount of business transacted by the Genevan councils. The records of six years cover 480 printed quarto pages. In 1474, presumably a fairly typical year, over two meetings a week were held by the councils—and in only one was the secretary obliged to record “multa fuerunt dicta, sed nichil conclusum est.” The municipal housekeeping is like that recorded in the first volume.¹ Certain items throw interesting side-lights on Genevan life: the sturdy maintenance of their liberties against duke and bishop; the order of 1461 “that every one should have a sword behind the door in front of his house or in the workshop of his house”; the attempted regulation of vice through a queen of the vicious; careful auditing of treasurer's accounts, and shrewd bargaining over relief from feudal obligations; an amusing case of a packed caucus where there was “much cavilling” because “more than twelve appeared who were not invited”, with the natural result that in the subsequent annual election the primary assembly broke the slate.

But in these years the councils' records take a wider range. Through dealings with Savoy, Louis XI., Charles the Bold, and the Swiss, Geneva was drawn into vexatious and costly trials; yet through them she added to her thrifty and independent characteristics a needed breadth of interest and experience in the larger interests of Europe.

The volume is prepared with the care and accuracy to be expected from its editors, Louis Dufour-Vernes, the Genevan archivist, and Victor Van Berchem. The improvements which they have introduced into the second volume should be continued and possibly extended—an appendix (with an inedited letter of Charles the Bold), lists of Genevan officers, foot-notes which are models of brevity and usefulness, and a greater fullness and subdivision of the index.

HERBERT D. FOSTER.

Nonciatures de France: Nonciatures de Clément VII. Publiées par l'Abbé J. Fraikin, Ancien Chapelain de St.-Louis-des-Français. Tome I. Depuis la Bataille de Pavie jusqu'au Rappel d'Acciaiuoli, 25 février 1525—juin 1527. (Paris, Picard, 1906, pp. lxxxvii, 451.) This is one of the volumes in the series called “Archives de l'Histoire Religieuse de la France”, managed by a committee of which Professor Imbart de la Tour is president, and of which Count Boulay de la Meurthe, Professor E. Chatelain, Abbé Ulysse Chevalier, M. Noël Valois, and other well-known scholars are members. Its publications are to lie principally but not solely in the sixteenth century. The preceding issues were: *Mémoires des Evêques de France sur la Conduite à tenir à l'égard des Réformés* (1698), ed. Jean Lemoine, and *Ambassades en Angleterre de Jean du Bellay*, I. 1527-1529, ed. V. L. Bourrilly and P. de Vaissière. The committee proposes, as one considerable section of its work, to

¹ See AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, VII. 546.

print the despatches of the papal nuncios in France, from the time of Clement VII. to that of Gregory XIII. Thus it will do for France a work parallel to that which is being done for Germany by the joint efforts of the Prussian and Austrian Historical Institutes in Rome and the Görres-Gesellschaft, and to that which was begun for Spain by Hinojosa. Pieper's articles of a dozen years ago, together with those, more specifically relating to France, which Abbé Pierre Richard has within the last two years published in the *Revue des Questions Historiques* and the *Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique*, have made clear the earlier history of the institution of nuncios. The correspondence of those of Paris is not complete till we reach the year 1570 and the establishment of the office of the papal secretary of state; but in Clement VII.'s time the institution is well established though not potent. The French committee intends to print the letters and despatches of the nuncios, but not, as a rule, the enclosures. The present volume contains 225 letters and despatches, and also a certain number of papal bulls and royal letters-patent. While it embraces some portions of the correspondence of Capino da Capo and of the cardinal-legate Giovanni Salviati, it is mainly made up of that of Roberto Acciaiuoli, derived mostly from volume I. of the "Nunziatura di Francia" in the Vatican archives and from a volume in those of Florence. Thorough search elsewhere has brought some additional gleanings. Of the letters printed, a good number are already printed in Desjardins's *Relations entre la France et la Toscane*, because Acciaiuoli was also a Florentine ambassador; and much of the information is in Marino Sanuto. Yet there are additional facts relating to the French court and to the changing relations between France and England. The editing seems to answer the highest requirements of scholarship. An excellent introduction traces clearly the papal diplomacy from the battle of Pavia to the check of the league of Cognac.

The True Story of Robert Browne, (1550?-1633), Father of Congregationalism; Including various Points hitherto unknown or misunderstood, with some Account of the Development of his Religious Views, and an extended and improved List of his Writings. By Champlin Burrage, M.A., Research Fellow of Newton Theological Institution. (Oxford, University Press; London, H. Frowde, 1906, pp. viii, 75.) Mr. Champlin Burrage, son of Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage, the well-known Baptist historian, has devoted himself for a number of years to investigation in England of the sources of Congregationalism, and especially to the life and writings of Robert Browne. His efforts have been crowned with marked success. Three unpublished manuscripts of Browne of decided importance are the trophies of his search, one of which was printed, in 1904, as *A New Years Gift* (London). By reason of the new light which these discoveries throw upon Browne's history and views, and by further investigation of the tangled story, he has been able to correct and supplement not merely the work of older biographers, of whom the late Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter was the

chief, but in some particulars that of so recent and deserving a student as the Rev. F. Ives Cater of Oundle (*Transactions of the Congregational Historical Society*, II. 151-159, 235-246). The whole monograph is painstaking and workmanlike; but a chief feature of general interest will be found in its exhibition from Browne's own writings of his gradual change of opinion from rigid Separatism, through increasing conformity, to a position which made his own acceptance of ordination in the Church of England on September 30, 1591, a not unnatural step, however inconsistent with his earlier beliefs. This fuller knowledge of the phases of Browne's mental development enables Mr. Burrage to combat successfully the theory advocated by Dr. Dexter that his later history is to be explained on the supposition of the breakdown of an overwrought mind. Whether Mr. Burrage leaves Browne a character more worthy of respect may be questioned; but his picture is undoubtedly more accurate, and the nature of the man he portrays more consistent, than that delineated by earlier and less instructed biographers. The little volume is one to be welcomed by all students of the beginnings of Separatism and of Congregationalism.

WILLISTON WALKER.

Letters and Papers relating to the First Dutch War, 1652-1654. Edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner and C. T. Atkinson. Vol. III. (London, the Society, 1906, pp. xviii, 452.) In this third volume, long delayed by Dr. Gardiner's death, there are almost exactly three hundred documents, divided into two sections: part VII., Tromp's Voyage to the Isle of Ré, and part VIII., The Reorganisation of the Fleet. Dr. Gardiner, we are informed, had selected and arranged the papers, had written the introduction to part VII., and had made a certain number of footnotes to both parts. The rest of the editing is due to Mr. Atkinson of Exeter College, Oxford, who will edit the remainder of the series. It is plain that there will be two or three more volumes, so that we are likely to have a greater fullness of information respecting this war than respecting almost any other naval war of former days. The present volume, like its predecessors, presents many Dutch documents (translated) from the archives of the Hague, chiefly resolutions of the States General and correspondence of that body and the admiralties with Tromp; orders of the Council of State, letters of Blake, and other documents from the Public Record Office and the British Museum; and extracts from pamphlets and newsletters. In part VII. the chief interest centres around the battle off Dungeness. The difficulties of Tromp's double task, to convoy the merchant fleet to the Isle of Ré and also to seek out and destroy the enemy, the inferior state of preparation of Blake's fleet, the causes and responsibility for this, the nature of Tromp's strategy, are clearly manifested. "It is needless to say that no word occurs in these papers relating to the fabulous broom which Tromp is supposed to have hoisted at his masthead." The longest pieces in this part are the respective journals of Rear-Admiral Florissen, Vice-

Admiral Evertsen, and Commodore Ruyter. It is a striking defect in the editing that while volume and page are minutely given for every document from the English archives, "Archives of the Hague", without more, is deemed a sufficiently definite designation for the Dutch pieces. Part VIII. is confined to English pieces. As the victory of the English fleet at the Kentish Knock was followed by much searching of heart and cleaning of house among the Dutch admiralities, so Blake's defeat at Dungeness led at once to vigorous efforts to increase the fleet, reform the organization of the navy, and improve the condition of the seamen. The details can here be followed. The first two volumes were reviewed in this journal seven years ago (V. 162, 792).

Noterelle Varesine. By F. Della Chiesa. (Varese, Bagaini, Codara and Co., 1906, pp. 193.) Della Chiesa's volume will pass neglected by those who estimate the value of historical works exclusively by their bulk, and the quantity of their foot-notes and bibliographical references. But it is from such volumes as this, written with noble simplicity by patriots in whom the sacred fire of sacrifice still burns, that we are able to-day to understand the force and sway of those patriotic ideals which freed and united Italy in the century just passed, and the heroism and self-abnegation which have made of her a great nation. The motives which induce revolutions are invariably complex, the sordid intermingled with the heroic and the sublime; but it may be stated without fear of contradiction, that in the revolutions which made modern Italy, the ideal had a vastly preponderating influence, and was sustained by a fervor of sacrifice such as history has seldom had occasion to record. Commercial advantages and personal ambition occupied a secondary place in the struggle for Italian independence and unity; and the personal narratives of patriots and veterans, when simply and dispassionately written, have an incalculable value as records of historical forces less material and more evanescent than the vulgar influences with which the historian has more commonly to deal. Della Chiesa's *Noterelle Varesine*, like Abba's *Noterelle d'uno dei Mille* and Settembrini's *Ricordanze*, gives one a truer conception of the spirit of the Italian *Risorgimento* than libraries of statistics, or of diplomatic correspondence, or of parliamentary discussions, essential as these are.

The volume relates principally to revolutionary sentiment and action in Varese, Della Chiesa's native city, in 1848, in the unhappy years that followed, and in the stirring days of 1859 and 1860; to Garibaldian action at Luino and Morazzone in August, 1848; and to the writer's own experiences as a lad of sixteen or seventeen in the Garibaldian campaigns of 1866 and 1867. The chapters of personal narrative upon these last mentioned campaigns give characteristic pictures of Garibaldian enrollments as well as of active service in the field. At Mentana Della Chiesa was made prisoner; afterward he was confined in Castel S. Angelo, in S. Michele, and in a *bagno* at Civitavecchia. Not less moving are his descriptions of the fervid days of March, 1848, at Varese,

based upon the testimony of participants in those events, and his recollections of childhood in the same city in the glorious days of 1859. Varese is close to the Swiss border of Lombardy, and as a border city it offered peculiar advantages to the conspirator, and was strongly garrisoned by the Austrian forces. The sketches of the meetings of café clubs, of home colloquies behind barred doors, of children's martial games, of conspirators' grim practical jokes, and of mothers' acts of Spartan sacrifice, are glimpses of the life not only of Varese, but that was lived in a hundred Lombard and Venetian cities as well, in days when hatred of foreign domination and the sense of nascent Italian nationality colored every act of public and private life. In few volumes upon the *Risorgimento* are these pictures so vividly drawn. They constitute an important contribution to history.

H. NELSON GAY.

Memories and Thoughts. Men—Books—Cities—Art. By Frederic Harrison. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1906, pp. ix, 409.) This volume is a collection of articles which appeared during the past twenty-four years in various American and English periodicals of the better class. By the author the book is described as "a chapter from certain *Memoirs* that [he] intends to retain in manuscript *penes se*" The articles are occasional in origin, and in character they are miscellaneous, varying in topic from discussions of card-playing and tobacco to appreciations of Tennyson and Renan on the occasion of their deaths. A section of twenty-three pages is devoted by Mr. Harrison to his impressions of America in 1901, and another of twenty pages to his memoirs from 1837 to 1896. The articles, forty-four in number, are necessarily brief. One of the longer paints an ideal future of London, and another treats of Paris's past.

The part of the volume which approaches most nearly the province of the historian was written, as was most of the book, since 1895. This part may be divided roughly into two sections, the one discussing the makers of history and the other its writers. Of the former sort are the author's proposal in 1897 to celebrate the millenary of King Alfred in 1901, three articles on Oliver Cromwell, and single articles on Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin; while the historians who fall within the author's survey are Gibbon, Carlyle, and Motley. The occasion on which Mr. Harrison set forth his views on historical writing, under the title of "Scientific History", was the appearance of Herbert Paul's *Life of Froude*. The volume in general is critical in its nature; it offers little definite information to professional historians. To them indeed the book is not addressed.

La Inquisición de México. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by Genaro García and Carlos Pereyra, Tomo V.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1906, pp. ii, 287.) The fifth volume of this valuable series contains twenty-six documents devoted to the history of

the Inquisition of Mexico, that curious anachronism on American soil, which persisted up to the second decade of the nineteenth century. Among these documents now made available to students possibly the most interesting is the record of a discussion in the Spanish Cortes which extended from December 8, 1812, to February 5, 1813, as to the abolition of the Tribunal of the Inquisition, in which the reasons for its establishment and the steps taken to found it are treated. This discussion further developed the idea that the system of the Inquisition is incompatible with that of the Constitution. Document no. iv. contains brief statements of fifty-five persons tried by the Mexican Inquisition in 1572; no. vi. is a similar list of trials from 1597 to 1601, and no. xv. is a list of those condemned in 1647.

The present volume adds considerably to the printed documents concerning the Inquisition in Mexico and worthily follows the useful volume published by Luis González Obregón in 1895. In spite of the destruction of many manuscripts there is still a vast amount of material relating to the Mexican Inquisition which requires to be digested or at least published in abstract before its history can be fully set forth. The present volume is a useful contribution to that end.

The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States; Florida, 1562-1574. By Woodbury Lowery. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905, pp. xxi, 500.) The late Mr. Woodbury Lowery was peculiarly fortunate in the subject for the second volume of his history of the Spanish settlements in the United States, a work broken off just as he approached the portion where his exceptional opportunities and careful preparation promised results of the utmost interest. How rich the field is which still awaits thorough investigation, and how far the ideas now current may have to be modified, is clearly suggested by the amount of detail new to English readers in Mr. Lowery's account of the familiar episode of the massacre of Laudonnière's Florida settlement and the bloody revenge of the Frenchmen. Although the major part of the material used by him was printed in 1893, it appears not to have been utilized by the more recent American writers who have touched on the subject. The *Dos Relaciones de la Florida* edited by D. Genaro García in 1902 are equally entitled to rank as new material, at least to students in this country. The unpublished manuscripts to which he has had access consist chiefly of the public and private reports of the Spanish agents at the other European courts.

If Mr. Lowery's point of view is at times somewhat clearly from the Spanish side, he might very properly have claimed that this was necessary in order to leave with the modern English reader a correct impression of the causes and the results of the misfortunes which overtook French and Spanish alike. For many well-known reasons, the writers and readers of history, outside of Spain, have for three hundred years been imbued with a deeply-rooted hatred toward everything that

emanated from the Peninsula. For a long while there were excellent political reasons why this feeling should have been fostered, but it has persisted in the popular mind long since there ceased to be any proper justification for it. This fact made Mr. Lowery's task particularly difficult, and the success with which he accomplished it adds much to the keen regret that it must remain only half done.

G. P. W.

The Voyages and Explorations of Samuel de Champlain (1604-1616) Narrated by Himself. Translated by Annie Nettleton Bourne. Together with the Voyage of 1603, reprinted from *Purchas His Pilgrimes*. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne, Professor of History in Yale University. Two volumes. (New York, A. S. Barnes and Co., 1906, pp. xl, 254; ix, 229.) Champlain wrote five works: (1) the *Brief Discours* relating to his voyages of 1599-1601 to the West Indies and New Spain; (2) the *Sauvages*, or voyage of 1603 to New France, printed in 1604, of which Purchas printed an English version; (3) the *Voyages* of 1613, including the *Quatriesme Voyage* which, though it has a separate title, is bound up with the *Voyages*; (4) the *Voyages et Descouvertes* of 1619, re-issued in 1620 and in 1627; and finally (5) *Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale*, published in 1632. This last, which furnishes the main contents of Professor Bourne's latest contribution to the "Trail Makers" series, begins with a brief and not very accurate account of French colonial endeavors before Champlain's time, describes succinctly his voyage of 1603, presents in a somewhat abridged and differing form the material of his books of 1613 and 1619, continues the narrative to 1631, with a record mostly occupied with local French happenings at Quebec, and adds a treatise on navigation. Of this final work of the great explorer and colonizer, Professor Bourne prints the first half, extending to 1616, when Champlain's career as an explorer came virtually to an end. The editor rejects as lacking foundation the notion that the work published in 1632 was subjected to a revision unfriendly to the Recollects and over-friendly to the Jesuits. After the portion of this work reproduced by him he reprints Purchas's version of the *Sauvages*, though by date it might as properly precede. The translation is readable, the introduction excellent, and the notes, though not numerous, frequently offer original and valuable suggestions. Champlain's map of New France of 1632 and some of his plates are reproduced, but with indifferent success.

The Records of the Virginia Company of London; The Court Book, from the Manuscript in the Library of Congress. Edited, with an Introduction and Bibliography, by Susan Myra Kingsbury, A.M., Ph.D., Instructor in Simmons College. Preface by Herbert Levi Osgood, A.M., Ph.D., Professor in Columbia University. Two volumes. (Wash-

ington, Government Printing Office, 1906, pp. 636, 611.)¹ Many efforts have been made, through a period of nearly fifty years, to secure the publication of these priceless records of our first colonizing company. We have had only the inaccurate quotations of Neill and the insufficient extracts printed some years ago by the Virginia Historical Society. But all those who have taken part in former efforts to publish ought to rejoice that they failed, since the delay has resulted in bringing out, in the fulness of time, a much better edition than would have been produced earlier. In respect to externals, the two volumes now before us are worthy of their occasion, stately and elegant. To Miss Kingsbury's scholarly introduction, issued separately in a small number of copies some months ago, we offered our tribute of praise in the October number (p. 174). This introduction is now reprinted, save the list of authorities. On p. 209 (not p. 215, as the table of contents indicates) begins the Court Book itself, extending from April 28, 1619, to June 7, 1624, and filling the remainder of the first volume and the whole of the second. A third volume, containing records additional to those of the court books, seems to be indicated in the introduction; it is to be hoped that it will be executed. The present volumes have, as illustrations, facsimiles of the handwriting of Nicholas Ferrar, Edward Collingwood, and the various copyists, and are preceded by a preface in which Professor Osgood sets forth the value and importance of the records.

All possible pains seem to have been taken to insure a correct text. In the various questions which must arise as to how a correct text is to be presented, the tendency of the decisions has been toward the Chinese side of the questions, so to speak. The symbols for "the" and "and" have been used instead of the words; the contractions for *par*, *per*, *prae*, *pri*, *pro*, and even *es*, have been represented by special types. It seems probable that those for whom the table explaining these contractions was devised would be advantaged by an explanation of those involved in "Xofer" and "X̃per". Though these records could profitably be accompanied by numberless notes, and cry aloud for a large number, which it is to be hoped are later to be supplied, at present there are but a few foot-notes, all belonging to one of two classes, those which are strictly textual, and those which identify documents mentioned in the text. In a table of symbols (I. 120) it looks odd to print "P.=Imperial Library, Paris"; nor are the archives of the Society of Jesus at Rome.

Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Su Virreinato en la Nueva España, Sus Contiendas con los PP. Jesuitas, Sus Partidarios en Puebla, Sus Apariciones, Sus Escritos Escogidos, Etc., Etc. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by Genaro García and

¹ The Library of Congress announces that the whole edition (1,500 copies) will be placed on sale, no free distribution whatever being intended; copies may be bought from the Superintendent of Documents, at the Government Printing Office.—ED.

Carlos Pereyra, Tomo VII.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1906, pp. viii, 295.) Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, as Fiscal of the Indies, Protector of the Natives, *Visitador General* of New Spain, Viceroy, judge of the *residencias* of three viceroys, Bishop of Puebla, and Archbishop of Mexico, played so prominent a part in a troubled and important period of the history of New Spain that students will welcome any addition to the sources of our knowledge of the man and his times. Of the eleven documents in Señor García's collection, three (nos. I., VIII., and x.), occupying nearly a third of the volume, have hitherto been unpublished, and are, therefore, an accession to the printed literature of the subject. Two other documents (nos. III. and IX.), though hitherto extant in printed form, have been extremely rare, and belong practically in the class with the foregoing. For these five documents, even students having access to large collections of Spanish-Americana will be glad to turn to Señor García's volume. The three documents hitherto unprinted are: "Informe del Ilmo. Sr. D. Juan de Palafox, Obispo de Puebla, al Exmo. Sr. Conde de Salvatierra, Virrey de la Nueva España, 1642"; "Autos hechos sobre el alboroto acaecido en la ciudad de Puebla con motivo de haberse recibido las remisoriales de Su Santidad para las diligencias previas á la beatificación del Ilmo. Sr. D. Juan de Palafox, 1729"; and "Actas del Concilio Provincial Mexicano IV, celebrado en el año de 1771, en las cuales consta haberse resuelto pedir á Su Santidad Clemente XIII la promoción de la causa del Exmo. Ilmo., y V. Sr. D. Juan de Palafox, y asimismo la extinción de la Compañía de Jesus, 1771." The contents of the last two of these three documents are indicated by the titles, and it will be seen that they bear rather upon Palafox's reputation long after his death than upon his acts and his times. The first is a report, such as was customarily made by retiring viceroys, by Palafox to his successor Salvatierra, on the condition of New Spain, embodying suggestions for the improvement of the government. It is an excellent summary of the state of the country, and, taken with no. XI., Palafox's "De la Naturaleza del Indio", admirably reflects the dominant interests of the period.

The remaining documents are reprints of sources that may be had in most large collections on Spanish-America, and consequently will be useful mainly to students who have not access to such libraries, or to persons who wish illustrative sources on the period in convenient form. And these classes of students, the ones to whom the book as a whole will most appeal, are the very ones who will most regret its chief shortcoming—the lack of adequate editorial helps. It is to be hoped that in subsequent volumes Señor García will give his readers the benefit of more of these helps, which both his knowledge and his facilities so well enable him to supply. Viewed as a collection of illustrative materials on the period, the selection of matter has been well made, although one misses documents bearing directly on the altercations between the viceroy, Escalona, and Palafox, such, for instance, as might have been taken from *El Venerable Señor*. HERBERT E. BOLTON.

Baptist Councils in America. A Historical Study of their Origin and the Principles of their Development. By William Henry Allison, B.D. (Chicago, Press of George C. Hazlitt and Company, 1906, pp. 115.) In this work the author traces the principle of fellowship among Baptist churches in England and America from its beginning in the seventeenth century to the formation, in 1896, of the Permanent Council of Baptist Churches of the City of New York. A council in the Baptist polity is technically an organized body convened at the call of a local church and composed of representatives of the churches to which the call is issued, for the purpose of advising the convening church in regard to such matters as are stated in the call. The appearance of these councils in the Baptist denomination in the eighteenth century is presented in this study as a reflection of the democratic ideas of that time; and the author discusses closely the status of these councils then and since and their functions, still purely advisory, in such matters as the organization and dissolution of churches, the ordination and deposition of ministers, and the preservation of inter-congregational harmony. The work is furnished with a bibliography of its subject; it is based on a careful investigation of historical collections chiefly in New England.

A Tour of Four Great Rivers: the Hudson, Mohawk, Susquehanna and Delaware, in 1769; being the Journal of Richard Smith of Burlington, New Jersey. Edited with a Short History of the Pioneer Settlements, by Francis W. Halsey. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906, pp. lxxiii, 102.) On the third of May, 1769, less than six months after the establishment of the Fort Stanwix Property Line, Richard Smith, a younger brother of the historian of New Jersey, left Burlington to superintend, for himself and associates, the survey of a tract of 69,000 acres lying in the southern part of what is now Otsego County, New York. His route lay across New Jersey and up the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers as far as Scramlin's (?Canajoharie). Proceeding thence to the Susquehanna via Cherry Valley and Otsego Lake, he left that river at Oghwaga, gained the Delaware at Cookoose (Deposit), and followed it to Burlington. The journey, which he estimated at 676 miles in all, was completed the tenth of June. From a copy of the careful journal which Smith kept throughout his trip, Mr. Francis W. Halsey printed some extracts in his *Old New York Frontier* (1901), and now, having compared it with the original manuscript, he has edited the entire diary, in a generously "limited" edition of 780 copies, as *A Tour of Four Great Rivers*. Richard Smith was an agreeable person as well as a useful diarist. He noted carefully the character of the soil and the timber, the size of the sawmills, the extension of settlement, the sources of supply of provisions, the prices of land and of goods, the opportunities for roads, and hundreds of other prosaic details which might throw light upon the actual and prospective value of his lands. And he gave a description no less exact of "the only Rattle Snake [he] ever saw alive", and recorded his pleasure at discovering the nests of the redbird, and of

"the Swamp Robin who delights in Solitude, avoiding the Haunts of Mankind, and whose chearful and sprightly Note in the dreary Wilderness often enlivens the weary Traveller". The journal is well indexed and seems to be printed, in general, with praiseworthy accuracy; but Smith, who doubtless knew his Horace, never wrote (p. 49) "Credat Indæns Apella non Ego". The "short history of the pioneer settlements" which forms three-fourths of the editor's introduction serves well enough as a pretext for a score of good half-tone views, but is too slight to deserve more serious consideration. The foot-notes, though perhaps adequate for the popular reader, will be found to explain the point which the student already understands more frequently than that as to which he needs enlightenment; and they are uniformly destitute of page references to the numerous books which they mention.

C. H. H.

Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1770-1772. Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. (Richmond, 1906, pp. xxxv, 333.) Like its predecessor, reviewed in this journal last year (XI. 420), this volume appears in sumptuous form. The preceding volume covered the last years of this venerable assembly, beginning with the year 1773. The present, also divided by calendar years, covers three sessions. The first, an adjourned session of the assembly of 1769, began May 21 and ended June 28, 1770. The second, a session of the same assembly after prorogation, lasted from July 11 to July 20, 1771. Then came a dissolution, and a new assembly, which began a session on February 10 and continued it till April 11, 1772. The editor's introduction, which makes no distinction between adjournment, prorogation, and dissolution, and is not free from misprints, gives February 12 as the date of beginning of this session, and states that it adjourned on April 11, whereas the text shows plainly that it was prorogued. In the plan of issue, the next volume will run backward into the interesting years immediately preceding 1770. The text of the present volume is, of course, like that of almost any legislative journal, impossible to summarize. It is handsomely printed, with almost no annotation. It would be a convenience if dates appeared in the running headlines of the pages. Since the lists of burgesses are not a part of the journals, and therefore are open to question (*e. g.*, the journal itself shows, pp. 252, 289, that Henry Blaggrave's membership for Lunenburg is not completely stated in the list) the sources from which the list is compiled should be stated.

Mr. Kennedy's introduction is mainly occupied with the questions of boundary which arose in the House of Burgesses during these years, and especially with documents on the Indian boundary and the grant to the Ohio Company. A map illustrating these matters is prefixed.

Volume II. of the *Report on American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain* (1906, pp. vi, 604), recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, was prepared by the late Mr. B. F.

Stevens, seen through the press by his successor Mr. Henry J. Brown, and printed in Dublin. (It may be mentioned that British government publications are now to be obtained through Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Limited, of Fetter Lane, and not as heretofore through Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.) Like its predecessor, the volume is occupied with a calendar of papers relating to the American war of independence preserved by Maurice Morgann, secretary to Sir Guy Carleton. These headquarters papers are rich in correspondence of Howe, Clinton, and Carleton with their subordinates, especially upon matters of army business. Through the correspondence of Col. Roger Morris, "Inspector of the Claims of Refugees", and of the board which succeeded to his functions, and through that of the leaders of Tory military organizations, such as Colonel Benjamin Thompson, the Loyalists figure largely in the collection. The present volume extends from August, 1779, to June, 1782. It includes many interesting papers on the Penobscot expedition, the sieges of Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, and Pensacola, and the operations of Cornwallis and his subordinates. There is an excellent index.

The Canadian War of 1812. By C. P. Lucas, C.B. (Oxford, Henry Frowde, 1906, pp. v, 269.) This book is intended to be one of several dealing with Canadian history, and is made up from the *Annual Register*, James's *Naval and Military Occurrences*, Brannan's *Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States during the Wars with Great Britain in the Years 1812 to 1815*, and the *Documentary History of the Campaigns upon the Niagara Frontier*, edited for the Lundy's Lane Historical Society by Lieutenant-colonel E. Cruikshank. If to these are added several histories of Canada and *Reports on Canadian Archives*, all the sources of material are stated, and they are neither extensive nor new. Six of John Melish's excellent, but not inaccessible, maps are well reproduced, and there are two other small new maps.

The purpose of the book is to set out a perfectly fair account of the military operations of the War of 1812, and this is done in a simple and straightforward way, stress being laid especially upon the agency of Canadian troops and commanders. Throughout there breathes a strong feeling of colonial patriotism and of kinship between Americans and Canadians.

The American plan of capturing Canada failed ignominiously, and largely because of the loyal attitude of the Canadians themselves; and the effect of the book is to impress upon us the fact that Canada as much as England was our foe. It would be of no profit to trace the progress of the war as it is given in this book, but especial attention may be called to the last chapter, which is so judicious and discriminating as to inspire the wish that there were more chapters like it.

It gives a brief narrative of the negotiating of the treaty of Ghent, and does not belittle that much-discussed agreement. It left the two countries where they had been before the war, but it left them at peace.

"The treaty", says Lucas (pp. 254-255), "was beyond question a triumph for American diplomacy. They had received back far more than they gave; they had successfully withstood nearly all the British claims. Though consenting to a provision on the subject of the Indians, they had eliminated from it nearly all its sting and force; and, unaided by the battle of New Orleans which was yet to come, they had brought their country unscathed out of a most dangerous position in which it had been placed by a policy which had aimed at conquest and had ended in failure."

Mr. Lucas says that in Great Britain the war has never been considered as of consequence. It brought little credit and apparently no result. Great Britain entered into it unwillingly and was glad to get out of it, and to forget it, especially because her navy had lost in reputation. The war brought no great exploits and no great military commanders on either side; but from the standpoint of colonial history it was fruitful of important issues, for it was a successful struggle on the part of Canada to save her country, and it showed that colonial patriotism had not left the British Empire when the United States left it. It brought the races together, and was the national war of Canada. It determined definitely that Great Britain should keep her place in North America.

Volumes XXVIII. and XXIX. of *Early Western Travels* (Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Company, 1906, pp. 380, 424) deal in considerable measure with Oregon and furnish exceedingly valuable material for the early history of the far northwest. The longer of the two narratives is "Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac and Rocky Mountains, and in the Oregon Territory", by Thomas J. Farnham. The reprint is made from the London edition of 1843. Farnham was a young Vermont lawyer, who had moved to Illinois in search of health and variety. An enterprising and venturesome body, he was stirred to interest and excitement by the tales of the fair Oregon country which were told by a travelling missionary, Jason Lee. This was in the autumn of 1838; and under Farnham's leadership a small band of adventurers, assuming as a motto "Oregon or the Grave", started out the next year on the long trip to the coast. Of course there were dissensions, disappointments, and hardships, but Farnham, who at least lacked neither enthusiasm nor courage, found his way to Oregon, saw the country in some degree, and became acquainted there with the missionaries and their work. The story of adventure is told with very unusual literary skill and, while one is tempted on account of the very eloquence of the narrative and the ease with which the writer masters dramatic language to distrust some of his conclusions and reflections, the tale will have permanent interest for the reader and value for the student of Western history. Farnham was instrumental in preparing and in forwarding to Congress, early in 1840, a petition from some seventy Americans on the coast, asking for a territorial government and "the civil institutions of

the American Republic". Perhaps Farnham had something to do with "saving" Oregon.

The latter portion of the second volume is taken up with the letters of Father Pierre Jean de Smet, a Jesuit missionary, who was engaged in the pious work of his order in Oregon—"Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46", reprinted from the edition of 1847. The narrative naturally has to do with missionary enterprise among the Indian tribes, and with accounts of Indian customs, but it also treats of general frontier conditions in part and tells of adventures.

These volumes, as is usual in the series, are well edited. The reviewer suspects—only suspects because he has not been able to compare the reprint with the original edition—that there are a few errors in proof-reading; but these would not be worth mentioning were it not for the high standard already set for the workmanship of the series. Should not "seat" (XXVIII. 13) be zeal? "Fiesta" (*ibid.*, 14) certainly is meant for siesta. Is not "pipes" (XXIX. 390) printed for pikes?

México durante su Guerra con los Estados Unidos. By José Fernando Ramírez. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by Genaro García and Carlos Pereyra, Tomo III.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1905, pp. viii, 322.) The title of this volume is somewhat misleading. The book is in no sense an account of the military operations of the war between Mexico and the United States. Nearly one-half of it is a chronicle in diary form of the events late in 1845 and early in 1846 surrounding the downfall of the Herrera government and the Paredes revolution. The other half, with the exception of one letter to Santa Anna (postdated one year) and another from that Mexican leader in which he testifies to the patriotism and virtue of Ramírez, consists of letters written by Ramírez to a friend during the period from August, 1846, to October, 1847. Ramírez never played a sufficiently prominent part in Mexican public life (he was a subordinate official in the department of foreign relations during the war) to give his memoirs positive value as an original source of information. His diaries and letters, now first printed, have little to do with warfare, for he was a *rara avis* in Mexican society, having no taste or capacity for a military career. The editor of the volume states that Ramírez "saw in wars merely superficial and passing events; he scorned them by seeking in more profound studies the explanation of our [Mexico's] disasters". The pessimistic comments of Ramírez upon Mexican politics and life can hardly be termed profound, for they frequently descend to the level of gossip. He is a usually temperate but not wholly original critic of his contemporaries. He bewailed the weakness of Mexico, to which her traditional misgovernment and corrupt leaders had reduced her. When Slidell arrived as minister from the United States, prior to the Paredes revolution, Ramírez realized the hopelessness of any effort by Mexico to defend her territory. With the final defeat of Santa Anna he admitted that, sad as

Mexico's punishment had been, it was deserved. Santa Anna was then "infamous and accursed". As in the earlier volumes of this series, the typography leaves much to be desired.

JESSE S. REEVES.

Americana. Reiseeindrücke, Betrachtungen, Geschichtliche Gesamtansicht. Von Karl Lamprecht. (Freiburg i. B., Hermann Heyfelder, 1906, pp. 147.) Professor Lamprecht explains that, while his journey in America at the time of the St. Louis congresses was accompanied with abundant note-taking, he had at the time no intention of writing a book of travels; but, having contributed some of his impressions to a German newspaper after his return, he found himself so much attacked and misunderstood by German Americans that he was drawn on into the printing of this small book. The justification of such a procedure lies in the results, which in this case, it must be said, are of very unequal value in the three divisions of the book. The author takes great pains to distinguish these three sections. The first embraces impressions of travel which are strictly contemporaneous, derived from a note-book in which he daily recorded only those things which he saw with his own eyes, and which accordingly he treats with somewhat the respect which we accord to an original historical source. Often these notes are interesting; but it is because they cast light on the most interesting personality among German historians, and show him broadening from week to week into a better appreciation of what he was seeing. It is not because they have any value of their own. A judicious historical scholar *may* feel warranted in confiding to his note-book, while his field of observation is still confined to the Americans on board his steamship, that American society lacks such and such qualities that mark the highest civilization, or that the rude designs of the American coinage, now first inspected, are characteristic of our status; he may conclude before reaching Montreal, by observations from the window of the train proceeding via Albany and Plattsburg, that all the advantages of soil lie on the side of Canada as compared with the United States. But will he print these hastily formed conclusions in a book? Part second consists of conclusions into which information obtained from others enters more largely, and which were written down at a later and better-informed stage of the author's progress. Here are many acute observations, on such topics as American piety, the proneness to quantitative estimates, military heroes, the universities—observations which show not only keen sight, but an extremely wide range of interests and the habit of considering all things from the standpoint of the history of civilization. But the best section is the third, in which, from this particular point of view, the author attempts to estimate the significance of the main phenomena of American civilization at its present state of development. Here also we may occasionally find striking conclusions advanced with confidence upon the basis of insufficient reading. But there is something inspiring in the breadth,

and in the main the justness, of vision with which the gifted author sets forth the essential problems of the history of American civilization, appreciates their vast importance to the future and in universal history, and suggests their solution. Many an American historical student, indifferent to art, music, literature, and the drama, unmindful of the instruction which might be derived from the history of other "new" countries and colonial populations, might find his horizon profitably widened by reading the last fifty pages of this little book.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Second Series, Vol. XIX. (Boston, 1906, pp. xviii, 583.) The most interesting documents in the volume are the letters of Edmund Pendleton, the extracts from the journals of Dr. John Pierce, and the European letters of Mrs. John Thornton Kirkland. The most interesting articles are those of Professor Franklin B. Dexter on Abraham Bishop, Professor Dunning's on Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams's long review of Mr. Rhodes's fifth volume. Nearly a fifth of the volume is devoted to the commemoration of former members of the Society. One such contribution rises far above the conventional level of such "tributes" and sketches, Mr. John T. Morse's biographical memoir of the late Colonel Henry Lee, a skilled biographer's treatment of an extremely vivacious personality.

The above volume inevitably falls into comparison with the eighth volume of the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts* (Boston, 1906, pp. xix, 465), which covers the transactions of the Society in 1902-1904. The Colonial Society is at a disadvantage in having a more restricted field, being likely to confine itself in the main to the period before the Revolution, while the Massachusetts Historical Society now has or should have its richest field in the period since that event. The younger society has no such store of materials in its own possession to draw upon, nor has it the literary traditions of the elder. It is not yet under the temptation to devote too much space to the commemoration of deceased members. On the whole, the best of the contents of the recent volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Society's *Proceedings* is marked by a wider range of historical insight and a weightier exhibit of thought and experience; yet if we speak of the average contents, the volumes of the younger society are more interesting and show more energy and a disposition to deal with a greater variety of topics. Both volumes are made up with care, handsomely printed and well indexed. The latest volume of the Colonial Society presents 58 pages of index to 405 of text. Its most important articles are those of Mr. John Noble on the Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay and of Mr. Andrew M. Davis on the Confiscation Laws of the revolutionary period. The most interesting documents are letters of James Martineau, James Russell Lowell, and Nathaniel Walker Appleton, the latter exhibiting Cam-

bridge and other Massachusetts affairs in the years 1773-1784. The Society draws, to its advantage, a considerable part of its lesser documents from the former District of Maine. Mr. Albert Matthews continues to illustrate the history of American expressions and their use from his exhaustless storehouse of quotations—in the present volume the locutions “statehouse”, “Joyce Junior”, “red man”, “Palatine”, and “park”.

Historic Towns of the Connecticut River Valley. By George S. Roberts. (Schenectady, Robson and Adey, 1906, pp. vii, 494.) The towns are taken up one by one, in an order extending from the mouth of the river northward. There is, however, little other order; repetitions are frequent, and in the selection of information to be included or excluded no clear purpose appears beyond that of furnishing entertaining reading-matter. There are good pictures.

With the assumption of the office of Archivist of the Dominion of Canada by Dr. Arthur G. Doughty a new era in the history of the Canadian archives began. This will not be contested by any one who has read the preface to the *Report concerning Canadian Archives for the year 1904* (Ottawa, King's Printer, 1905, pp. xlv, 395, 357). In the first place, an important administrative change has taken place, consequent upon an investigation by a commission appointed in 1898. An Order in Council of 1903, based on their report, fused the two offices of Archivist and Keeper of Records (the former hitherto under the Secretary of Agriculture, the latter under the Secretary of State), and placed under the new officer's control not only the copies from Europe and other papers collected by the industry of the late Dr. Brymner, but also all the older portions of the papers preserved in the various departments of the Dominion Government. A large and suitable archive-building has been erected, and provision has been made for bringing into it not only the historical material now in Ottawa but also much else that is in provincial repositories. Dr. Doughty's first report, besides giving a comprehensive survey of these transactions, outlines a plan of campaign on which the continuance of transcription in Europe may progress. The plans hitherto followed having led to much duplication, the printing of calendars in advance of the receipt of transcripts will be suspended, in the conviction that better calendars can be made after the materials obtained from Europe have been, for any given period, combined with those preserved in the Dominion. As a preliminary to a general guide to the materials for Canadian history, the archivist prints in this report an extensive account of the archives of Canada prepared in 1787. The volume also contains the full text of the instructions to the governors, 1763-1787, some papers relating to the war of 1775-1776, and a summary of documents in Paris, prepared by the late M. Édouard Richard, supplementary to his report printed in 1900, and provided with a welcome index. The *Report concerning*

Canadian Archives for the year 1905 is to consist of three volumes, of which two, the former of nearly 1,300 pages, the latter of a thousand, have already appeared. The first contains a report on the archives of the Maritime Provinces, many papers from the Illinois settlements and the collections of the Chicago Historical Society, the instructions to the governors of Lower Canada from 1791 to 1839, letters of Vaudreuil, Lévis, and Dumas in 1760, a further summary of Parisian documents, mostly orders of the king and despatches, 1742-1784, with an elaborate index, and a genealogy of the families of La Beauce, P.Q. The second volume, except for a minute census of Isle Royale, taken by the Sieur de la Roque in 1752, is wholly devoted to genealogical material, for the Isle d'Orléans and Acadia, though the latter is accompanied with many documents which have a bearing on the expulsion of the Acadians. Genealogy, it is well known, is an object of passionate interest in French Canada, which may possibly justify so large an expenditure of government print in this field.

In 1903 the Province of Ontario established a Bureau of Archives and appointed Mr. Alexander Fraser to the office of Provincial Archivist. His first report, the *First Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly (Toronto, King's Printer, 1904, pp. 72), is a brief preliminary statement in which Mr. Fraser sets forth in an intelligent and workmanlike manner the probable duties and programme of such an establishment, calling special attention to the need of bringing together into one repository all papers and documents of historical interest, not in current use, from all the departments of the provincial government; to the need of extensive collection, either into the provincial archives or into local places of deposit, of municipal, school, and church records, correspondence, and other documentary material; and to that of copying, calendaring, and printing the more important records of the history of Ontario in all periods. Many interesting suggestions as to the process of collecting are given. Then follows a summary description, proceeding from one office to another but not yet covering all departments, of the historical records preserved by governmental bodies, and a body of selections from correspondence of the department upon questions respecting the nature and utility of its work; lastly, to encourage collections in local history, suggestions as to compiling the history of a township are presented, and are illustrated by a collection of materials respecting the county of Durham.

Mr. Fraser's *Second Report* (1904) (Toronto, King's Printer, 1905, pp. 1436) contains the evidence in detail, with the official reports based thereon, presented to the British Commissioners in Canada and London by United Empire Loyalists in support of their claims for compensation from the British Government at the close of the Revolutionary War. The manuscript volumes containing the evidence taken

in Canada were presented by the family of one of the commissioners, Colonel Dundas, to the Smithsonian Institution, and these volumes are now in the Library of Congress at Washington. A transcript of them, without the commissioners' pungent notes and references, is in the Public Record Office, London. The book is provided with a general index, but the reader feels the want of a table of contents, for there is serious difficulty in finding one's way.

The *Third Report* (1906, pp. 600) gives a verbatim copy of the minutes of the Land Board of the District of Hesse, or Western Ontario, and of some of the Land Board of Nassau or Niagara, the rest not having been yet recovered. When the United Empire Loyalists passed over to Canada at the close of the War of Independence, Ontario was still unsurveyed, and in order to settle the Loyalists surveyors were appointed to lay out lands and boards to grant certificates of location. This was the first settlement of Ontario except in the case of a few families who had made homes for themselves on the Detroit River and held allodially under the treaty of 1763. Therefore the proceedings of the early Land Boards down to 1792 are of great value and are an important addition to the printed archives of the Province. These minutes are accompanied by lists of early settlers, correspondence between the surveyors and the Land Boards and the Governor General's Council; original maps and plans prepared by the first surveyors, of great interest; and the official regulations under which the crown lands were granted. The volume is elaborately indexed, and while its make-up shows all the typographical and mechanical drawbacks incident on blue-book style and form, yet it will prove a useful work of reference to the student of Canadian history.

TEXT-BOOKS

General History for Colleges and High Schools, By PHILIP VAN NESS MYERS. Revised Edition. (Boston: Ginn and Company. 1906. Pp. xv, 779.)

THIS is the first revised edition of a book which has been used in high-schools and colleges for many years. The work has been in part rewritten, and although much new matter has been added, its bulk remains about the same as before. The account of recent events, which now appears for the first time, is accurate and well-proportioned. Many new maps have been added, and the old maps have been worked over and improved. The selected lists of books given at the end of each chapter add very much to the usefulness of this work as an elementary text-book; in some cases, however, so many references have been given in the bibliographical notes as to bewilder somewhat the high-school teacher or student.